

Cook's and Waiters! Stay Away From Spokane. Strike On!



# Industrial Worker

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## WENATCHEE DENIES FREE SPEECH FIGHT ON

Whenever in any society there exists a class who suffers and its members are allowed to get together and freely discuss their grievances, it will only be a matter of time, when, having thrashed out every point, they will agree on some plan for bettering their condition. Then they will act. And act with deliberation and wisdom common to large bodies of people.

Deny to such a class the "inherent right" of free speech, and unity of thought and action becomes impossible. Unsound ideas, which free discussion alone can correct, will develop. Ideas ridiculous and dangerous will be nourished by those who are gagged, and just as sure as the sun rises, a time will come when they will act. But how will they act? Take away free speech and instead of the calm deliberate action of a class, you will, in time, have the fury of the mob.

Truth has nothing to fear from free discussion.

These points were fought out long ago with the result that, in all so-called civilized nations of the world today, free speech is conceded to be an "inherent right." The constitution of the United States recognizes it as such, and as we have often remarked in the last few months, "with the possible exception of the Fiji Islanders, a few tribes of Central Africa, and some citizens of Spokane, everybody believes in free speech today." Now, after a little education on the point, even Spokane is no exception, but Wenatchee, Wash., "the home of the big red apple" has taken her place.

I arrived in Wenatchee Sunday, May 22d, in time for the meeting which Fellow Workers Halero, Roe, Foster and others had arranged in S. P. hall for 2:30 p. m. The meeting was well attended and as we secured nearly enough members to form a local, we decided to hold another in the evening and endeavor to get some more. We succeeded even better than we expected, thanks to the antics of the police.

There is no ordinance dealing with street speaking in Wenatchee. The salvation army holds meetings on the street there nearly every night, and of course tell the slaves to "be satisfied with hovels on earth as they will get mansions in the skies," etc.

When it was nearly time for our meeting in the hall to start at 8 o'clock, Fellow Workers Roe and Foster took a soap box and went out on the street with the idea of holding a little meeting to get a crowd and invite them up to the hall.

As soon as Fellow Worker Roe got on the box and started the meeting he drew the whole crowd away from the salvation army who were holding a meeting about half a block up the street. This made those who "love their enemies" very angry and their leader began to walk toward our meeting, beating his drum like a wild man, while from the "mouth of forgiveness" flowed a Niagara of abuse. He acted for all the world like a setting hen trying to scare someone away from her nest.

The boys had sung one song, Roe had announced the meeting in the hall and they were closing by singing the "Banner of Labor," when a cop came up and said to Roe, "Come down off that box and get off the street." Roe asked, "What for, do you mean to say I can't speak on the street?" The cop said, "Shut up, or I'll lock you up." "Well, that's alright about that," said Roe, "I want to know whether I can speak on the street or not." At which the officer of the law arrested him for the crime of speaking on the street. Fellow Worker Chas. Foster, more in a spirit of solidarity, than anything else, suggested that he might as well be locked up also; so the cop took him along for good measure.

After the boys were locked up, we were not allowed to see them. We asked the chief of police if we could bail them out. He said no, and warned us to keep away from the jail. The only answer we could get, as to when they were to be tried, was "When the judge gets good and ready."

We called up the mayor on the phone. He admitted that there was no ordinance against speaking on the street, but that it was simply a police regulation. He gave us to understand that the police were the law-makers.

He said, "The people of this town are trying to get homes for themselves, and are contented, so we don't want any agitators here to make them dissatisfied, and if you people don't like it here, you can get out."

It is a truly wonderful conception of the "constitutional right" of free speech to say "you must either talk as we want you to, or shut up," and besides, the town of Wenatchee is to be congratulated upon having a mayor who knows the state of mind of all of its inhabitants.

The next morning we all assembled at the



SUNDAY AT HOME WITH THE LUMBER JACKS.—WHEN WILL THEY GET WISE.

city hall, which by the way, is very appropriately located in the same building with the chamber of commerce. We found the court room deserted. The end of the court room where the judge holds sway, is fenced off, and the only way the judge can get to his desk, is to climb the fence. Old residents of the town, told us that the judge had not been at his desk yet, as the dust on the railing showed no evidence of his having climbed over. So we sat down to wait.

About an hour later "Lanky Bob Nelson" a cop with an exaggerated idea of his own importance, and whom the old residents told us aspired to the position of commander and chief of Wenatchee's two policemen, appeared on the scene. We all took off our hats, and prepared for the big doings, and sat with open mouths, as the forty-dollar-a-month-judge climbed over the railing and called the court to order.

The first case was a "drunk," who was fined ten dollars, without much ceremony. The next case was a man charged with being drunk, and smashing up dishes, etc., in the jail. It seems that this prisoner was a member of the K. of P., the same lodge the judge belonged to. His honor recognized him, and looked at him so solemn-like, that I was uneasy in my seat. Finally the judge said, "Will, stand up." Will stood up. The judge talked to him "real nice" about the crime of getting drunk in a dry town, his duty to his family and the evils of the booze-game in general and then fined him a hundred dollars and costs. He then said, "Will, I know this pretty severe, but,—and again that solemn look came over his face—"the law must be upheld."

"Lanky Bob" the cop, then approached the judge and said, "We are not ready to try the I. W. W. cases yet." Of course it was too early for the chamber of commerce to have had a meeting.

The judge asked when they would be ready, and the "officer of the law" said that if he had his way about it they would get trial about six months from now. They finally fixed upon 5 o'clock as the hour, after which court adjourned, and the judge climbed back over the fence, while we made our way to a restaurant to dine on "coffee and."

From remarks passed by people around the town, the general opinion seemed to be that if our boys were fined, the town would be full of I. W. W.'s before long.

I was compelled to catch next train for Spokane, so was unable to remain for the "trial," but have since learned that our Fellow Workers were fined \$25 and costs.

So, Wenatchee, "the home of the big, red apple, where dollars grow on trees," is doing her part to compel the Fourth of July orators to cut out their hot air about "Free America."

JAMES P. THOMPSON.

I. W. W. INVADING FRESNO. Police There Have Trouble With Street Speakers.

FRESNO, Cal., May 25.—Industrial Workers of the World are arriving in this city from Spokane in large numbers and the agitators have created such disturbances that it has come to open war between them and the local police. Leading agitators have said that they will speak in Fresno despite all orders and several have already been thrown in jail.—"Morning Star."

All together now! Organize all together! One for all and all for one! An injury to one is the concern of all! More wages! Shorter hours! Still more! And some more! And finally all of it. Nothing less than the earth, and everything on, or in it as well, for those that would produce by the sweat of their brows, and nothing for loafers that would not work when the opportunity should be given them to get all they produce.

## A. F. OF L. STRIKERS ARE STILL OUT AND WILL WIN

The striking cooks, waiters and waitresses are still out in Spokane, and both sides are standing pat. Many strikebreakers have been imported from every place from Chicago to Frisco. There is also a large number of Pink and gum-shoe animals who are supposed to see that the scabs do not become suddenly unhealthy. The association houses are weakening somewhat, for while they have plenty of scabs there is no one for the scabs to cook for or wait upon. They have the help, but nobody patronizes the scab houses. The unions are taking good care of the strikers, and there is every reason to think that the strike will be successful. The sentiment for Industrial Unionism is very strong in the ranks of the strikers, and much is to be hoped from them.

### ARREST SPEAKERS ON STREET.

I. W. W. Men Infest City—Compete with Salvation Army and Win Out Until Police Get Them.

Beating his drum and angrily yelling at the top of his voice, the visiting ensign of the salvation army tried to re-attract the attention of the crowd on Wenatchee avenue last night, after it had been drawn by a soap box orator who, in company with other members of the I. W. W. organization, began to sing revolutionary songs until hushed by the police. Two leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World were hurriedly thrown into jail and refused bail. The other members of the I. W. W. continued their meeting in the socialist hall.

Mounting a soap box just four rods from the place where Ensign H. Hawkins of Chicago was carrying on a salvation meeting, A. Roe, with one motion of his hand, attracted the entire crowd of about 150 men that had been watching the group of salvationists as they sang their dirges and rag-time songs. The labor leader started a song. While the industrial unionists sang their songs, the enraged ensign, after pronouncing a few denunciatory epithets on the intruders, began furiously to beat the big drum to the parital discomfiture of the labor army. Undaunted by the noise, the revolutionists continued their meeting until Wenatchee's mighty men of valor, its police, led the leaders to the city jail.

"This is the end of your personal liberty."

triumphantly shouted the salvation army leader as the police led his competitors away for a night's lodging in the cement house with tiny windows. "You talk about work for something for your stomach. I'm not interested in that. I have salvation and all of these things are added. You ask me why I don't work for a living; why don't you get to work?" cried Hawkins, vainly trying to recall the evicted crowd that would hear nothing from him that evening.

Twenty-five minutes later the streets were cleared, some went on their own way, others went to the meeting of the I. W. W. held in the socialist hall on Orondo street, while the salvation army went across the street to hold their meeting with the usual number of saints and sinners.—From a Wenatchee paper.

### TACOMA WORKERS AROUSED.

The slaves working in the mills around Tacoma are rubbing their eyes.

In spite of the trumpet blasts of prosperity emanating from the master's camp, the men working in and around Tacoma are compelled to slave for \$1.65 or a little more per day.

20 years ago the men working in the mills received \$3.00 per day as minimum wages. Lack of organization, has brought wages down to the present low scale.

While the pay has been lowered to such a level, which makes it hardly possible for a worker to eke out a bare existence, the prices for lumber have increased from \$10.00 per thousand of twenty years ago, to \$20.00 per thousand at present. There is absolutely no excuse for the mill workers, or any other workmen for that matter to remain unorganized.

The longshoremen in Tacoma are also pricking their ears.

### EXTRACTS FROM A CONTRACT OFFERED BY THE BREWERY BOSSES.

Section 3. The party of the second part agrees to strictly adhere to the rulings and resolutions of the Minneapolis convention of the American Federation of Labor, held during the month of November, 1906.

Sec. 9. The party of the second part hereby agree and bind themselves not to enter into any sympathetic strike or boycott during the term of this agreement.

Sec. 11. This agreement to remain in force until Jan. 15th, 1911.

Shall I divulge a secret and pour in the light on the State Socialistic organs when I say that their leading articles consist of the refuse of the capitalistic magazines. The Socialistic writer who is always willing to sell his liberty for an office, is also willing to give "for the good of the Cause" what he can't sell. If you want first-class articles, read the first-class magazines; if you want junk read the State Socialistic organs.

## HOW SABOTAGE AFFECTS THE SCIZZOR-BILLS

In a short time the floating worker who is occasionally dubbed "hobo" will be drifting into the country of the Palouse, in search of a chance to assist the honest Palouser home guard, to garner his crop and incidentally, to make a few shekels for himself. Those who are "honest" and believe in giving a "fair day's work for a fair day's wages" should not read any more of this article. It is not for them. But those who believe in getting all they can and are not particularly concerned in seeing that the boss gets anything, are hereby authorized to read on.

This is a discussion of ways and means as to how to make the boss come through—how to get more of the goods. We will deal this time with the method of striking called "Sabotage." It means in a general way, GOING ON STRIKE WITHOUT STRIKING, and has been proven by our Fellow Workers in France to be very effective. For instance:

The waiters and cooks in a hotel want to better their condition, and make a demand on the boss for certain desired concessions. The bosses refuse to grant the demands. The cooks and waiters are perhaps, too nicely organized to enforce their demands by a genuine strike and therefore resort to sabotage. They remain on duty drawing wages and tending strictly to their duty. But everything seems to go wrong for some mysterious reason. Accidents will happen, you know, and they do—lots of them—and the waiters forget to recommend the old food to the customers, but take short orders, leaving the regular dinner to spoil. Mere forgetfulness on the part of the waiter. And the cooks suddenly loose the power to make the meat go as far as usual. And the orders are delayed, so that many customers walk out in disgust. Finally the boss gets a bug in his ear and decides that the boys are not getting enough to make them take an interest in their work—and raises their wages. That is the way sabotage works.

Or take an electric light plant. Demands made, boss refuses. Immediately sand gets in the machinery; fuses burn out; wires get crossed; everything goes wrong—and the poor machinists are trying their best to fix things up—but though they are ready to shed tears for the fix the boss is in, they just can't get things to go right. The boss tries an increase of wages or other benefits, and it seems to act as an inspiration, for all trouble ceases instantly and everything runs smoothly. Strange!

In Baden, Germany, a tunnel was being bored through a mountain from both sides, the two bores to meet in the center of the mountain. An Italian who carried the instruments was mistreated, and in some unaccountable way a little screw was turned on an instrument and instead of meeting in the mountain, the two bores missed each other by 40 feet. Ill-treating the Italian cost the company \$2,000,000.00.

Not only the workers, but the capitalist as well, uses a form of sabotage. It he does not wish to have an open rupture with a labor organization, he, in many little ways gives certain outsiders the best of it and quietly weeds out the militant workers.

The boss reasons thus: If he pays \$1.50 or \$2 to an employee, he figures that he has bought the best ability of that slave. The worker, on the other hand, if he thinks he is not getting all he can from the boss, refuses to work with the whole of his ability, and therefore does not do as effective work; is more careless and forgetful and generally less efficient. He does not quit; he simply quits giving A.I.J. of his ability, just as the Italian cuts off ten per cent of his shovel when his wages are reduced ten per cent.

Now to come back to the HARVEST and our good friends, the Palousers.

We work a day or two; then we find we are going to need a little more money or a little more time to sleep and rest. We make a demand for more money, less hours. Boss refuses. H-m-m! Grain sacks come loose and rip; nuts come off wagon wheels and loads are dumped on the way to the barn, machinery breaks down, nobody to blame, everybody innocent and unashamed, boss decides to furnish a little inspiration in the shape of more money and shorter hours. Everything lovely. See?

No honest workman will do anything to injure his employer, whose interests are identical with the honest slave. (The honest slave wants to serve his master's interests—the master wants him to—see the identity of interests?) But you who have fallen from grace just try a little sabotage on the kind hearted, benevolent boss in the Palouse this summer and see how it works.

TO OUR READERS. Consider those who advertise in THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER.

## Lucy Parsons

Wife of Albert Parsons, who was "legally" murdered for his loyalty to the working class in the eight-hour movement, will speak at

I. W. W. HALL, 616 FRONT AVE.

on INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM. Mrs. Parsons will deliver two lectures, as follows:

Sat., May 28, 8 p. m.

Sun., May 29, 8 p. m.

ADMISSION FREE.

EVERYBODY INVITED.



# Our Fellow Workers, Preston and Smith, Are Still In Jail!

## INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Labor Produces  
All Wealth



Labor Is Entitled  
To All It Produces

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W. E. Trautmann.....General Organizer

### GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

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Application made for entry as Second-Class matter at the Postoffice at Spokane, Wash., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Van Cleave is dead. Many weeps! 1 1

Don't you love your boss? God da—bless him..

What ho! for the harvest! Make hay (our kind) while the sun shines.

The harvest will soon be here! Let us start something. Let us take part of it this summer.

We like the cops, all right, all right. But we like 'em on the tail of the comet or in the moon—not here on earth.

It seems that for the first time in the history of the Oregon state penitentiary every convict is sleeping on a nice, clean pillow. Heretofore the prisoners have been compelled to use their shoes or go without. How good they are getting! Soon they will begin to treat the prisoners almost humanely—maybe.

It is claimed that the wheat acreage of the Palouse has been much increased this year. Also reported that there will be a better crop than usual. With a little DIRECT ACTION by the right kind of organization we will be able to saw lots of wood in the dear old Palouse. Get busy, you slaves. Grab some of the goods!

On the front page is an article on sabotage. The politicians are much opposed to it. That being so, it is self-evident that it is a good thing for the workers—and a bad thing for our bunny-factors. It WORKS! and tends to eliminate politicalism and any apparent need of office seekers. They don't like it. Nough said.

The men who are to FIGHT in the revolution are not those who have neither the energy nor the desire to work for themselves nor for the organization. The man who shows his revolutionary spirit by keeping a seat warm in the hall is of no benefit to the militant worker or his fight. WE NEED WORKERS.

WE NEED MEN AND WOMEN TO ACTUALLY WORK IN THE INDUSTRIES AND THERE ORGANIZE THE SLAVES.

We must preserve every atom of independence that we now possess, every item that contributes to our present standard of living. And we must grab everything else that is not nailed down, AND WE WILL PRY UP THOSE THAT ARE NAILED DOWN.

Workers! Rebels!  
We are fighting.  
We are fighting for the possession of the earth.  
We are battling for all that makes life worth living.  
We MUST fight if we are to survive.

WHO is it that will fight the battle of the worker, the producer?

Will it be the "intellectual" with a "plan" for a better society?

Will it be the loafer at the top or at the bottom that will wield the sword for the freedom of the producers?

OR MUST THE WORKERS THEMSELVES DO THEIR OWN FIGHTING?

ORGANIZE. ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!

Have the workers any morality? Sure they have. Their morality consists in a firm adherence to those principles and tactics that will buy them something, and make life more worth while. Our morality is based on realism, and we get our realism by contact with a number two—and if that is not real then we are in a dream, and a nightmare at that.

Our morality is not that of the boss. We do not call a bull a "gentleman cow," nor are we shocked by "indecent" things. What shocks us is the number two, or the necessity of using it ten hours a day. Immorality to us consists in the fact that we are compelled to work for a boss and support him in first-class style, as well as keep ourselves in poor style.

The capitalist sees slime in many things that are not essentially slimy because he sees with slimy eyes. However, nothing can be too horrible but what it will appear pure and sweet to him WHEN HE PUTS ON HIS GOLD COLORED SPEC. TACLES and sees a few shekels in the distance. If the dollars are in sight, the means to that end is sure to be "moral," whether it involves the physical or mental prostitution of men and women, or an actual part of their life-blood or that of children.

Yes, we have a morality, but it is not that of the boss. Ours is a morality that GOES AFTER THE GOODS.

It is the goods that we want and nothing else but the goods interests us.

Our morality is a morality of the "belly need."

### WORKERS AND LOAFERS

When will a man fight hardest? When he has something to lose, or when he has something to gain? When he is preserving what he has, or when he is trying to get something that he has not? Which is the most active, the man who is absolutely "on the bum," down and out completely for the time being, with no clothes, no money, not even a clean skin, and therefore has EVERYTHING TO GAIN and nothing to lose, or the man who has a good suit of clothes, is clean and well fed and has a few luxuries, and therefore has much to gain, but also SOMETHING TO LOSE?

We all know from experience that, when we sink to the lowest possible condition, we are slow to try to rise. We know that there is nothing to be lost, and therefore take our time about attempting to better our condition, some postponing it for life. On the other hand, if we have a little start, we rebel at the idea of allowing it to slip away from us from the lack of a little effort.

Is this phase of human nature of import to the struggle of the workers with their masters? Let us see. A worker that has never had a chance to enjoy the good things of life, has not learned by use to appreciate the best enjoyments of the world—can he care for them as much as the capitalist who has spent his life in learning how good they are? In a vague way the worker knows that champagne is better than beer, but his palate has not been educated to appreciate the great distinction. Likewise he knows that the ease, the culture, the physical and mental well being are desirable, but he does not miss classic music nor a marble bath as would the capitalist if he were deprived of it. And we can expect the capitalist to fight AND FIGHT HARD to resist our attempt to wrest from him his unearned luxury and license. The master KNOWS HOW GOOD IT IS, and will fight to retain possession of the things that guarantee his pleasant existence at somebody else's expense.

The point to the above is that the more we have the more we will fight to keep what we have and get more. Some claim that the workers must be pushed to the very bottom before they will fight. We can say, on the contrary, that if they are ever pushed to the very bottom, there is no reason to be sure that they will ever rise from that bottom.

EVERY TIME THAT WE WIN A POINT in our struggle with the boss we are preparing ourselves to WIN ANOTHER POINT.

EVERY TIME THAT WE FAIL TO RESIST WE ARE JUST SO MUCH DEEPER IN THE MIRE.

### EDUCATION AND THE WORKERS

Some of our greatest thinkers hold that education is the only means by which the working class of society as a whole may be benefited.

In one sense this is true, but in another it is false. It is a matter of common knowledge that a man who is a philosopher and a scientist, a man who understands the various laws that govern the universe as revealed in the general sciences—such a man is better fitted to enjoy life and understand himself and his fellow man. And if it were possible for all to have the opportunity to obtain this knowledge, this education, no one would deny its value. But to the average worker, starved and stunted mentally and physically, from birth and before birth, a doctrine that advises all men to become learned in these things is like telling them all to be millionaires. It is a beautiful dream, and nothing but a dream. It is a fact, of course, that it is a good thing for an individual to know these things, but the working class standpoint is not the standpoint of the individual. Our standpoint is a class standpoint, and if we are to accept the statement that education is a solution of all our difficulties we must give a different definition to "education." What is our fundamental problem? To get more material things and better ones; more bread, butter, beefsteak, potatoes, pie and pudding, and a better quality of the same; and all other things that can be produced on this earth by labor. This is what we want—HOW CAN WE GET WHAT WE WANT?

It is pure nonsense to tell us that a better understanding of philosophy and science will cure our ills. Supposing this to be so, it is still nonsense because it is impossible for the workers as a class—the wage slave, bent under toil and stupefied by privations—to sit down and calmly study the laws of physics and biology while his wife and children are crying for more of the necessities of life and he is worrying over the possibility—may, probability—of losing his job.

If the wage slave studies, it must be in DIRECT RELATION to his means of getting a living. That is the GREAT QUESTION, the question that obscures every other idea.

So, education to the worker must mean knowledge of HOW TO GET A BETTER AND MORE SURE LIVING. This is HIS DEFINITION of "education." And it is on this definition that the I. W. W. must work.

Now, while we do not deny the value of a scientific education to any individual, we have all noticed that the ones that are thoroughly at home in Spencer's "Synthetic Philosophy," and who thoroughly (?) understand the indestructibility and indivisibility of matter, the continuity and rhythm of motion, and similar high-sounding laws; these profound (?) scholars are usually seen pouring over a book in some corner of the library, while the low-browed shoveler stiff is down at the hall, talking to his fellow workers about how or where to ORGANIZE, or is out getting subs, or in on the JOB asking some wage slave to JOIN THE UNION.

Too much is plenty, and this applies to "science" as well as to booze or plum pudding, unless it is the very rare exception who is studying "science" in addition to his work in the organization.

Knowledge of science is of no value to the worker unless he uses that knowledge in relation to his class struggle and applies some energy to DOING something, as well as knowing.

There are many college professors, priests, etc., who know the relationship of capital and labor, but their knowledge is worthless TO THE WORKER, for they naturally do nothing for the working class.

Now, generally speaking, and under our definition of "education," what is to be learned? First, that labor produces all wealth, and that the laborer is robbed at the point of production of all he produces. Second, that to prevent this robbery, to keep what he produces, the worker must ORGANIZE WHERE HE IS ROBBED, AT THE POINT OF PRODUCTION—at the place where he does his work. If he is robbed on earth must he go to the moon to prevent it? If he is robbed in a mine, mill or factory it is absurd to go to a wooden, tin or sheet iron ballot box to prevent the robbery that takes place ON THE JOB, and by writing on a slip of paper. The worker does not want to "capture" a government. He doesn't want a new or old set of representatives to say whether he shall be robbed by American or European capitalists (they call it the tariff.) He wants the mines, mills, factories, the whole means of production, everything of value in the world—for he produces by his labor everything of value.

HE WANTS THE GOODS!

IN FACT, HE WANTS THE EARTH!

AND HE IS GOING TO ORGANIZE AND TAKE WHAT HE WANTS!

Do you realize that revolution means not to talk but FIGHT?

## A LETTER FROM THE NEWS OF WORKERS IN FRANCE

To the sec'y of every I. W. W. local—Fellow Worker: No doubt you are aware of the fact that the "Industrial Worker" has resumed publication in Spokane. However, there may be a few facts that you and the membership of the local are not familiar with.

Just let's refresh your memory for a moment, perhaps it will aid you in comprehending the REAL import of this letter. During the recent "Free Speech" fight the "Industrial Worker" was compelled by a sudden display of physical force on the part of the authorities to leave the city. Considerable expense was attached to moving the paper to Seattle.

About three weeks ago the members at a joint meeting decided to bring the "Worker" back to Spokane.

The only reason that prompted them to again issue the "Worker" in this city lays in the fact that Spokane is today the Slave-Mart of the northwest.

It is from here that the slaves are shipped by the employment sharks into the mill, mine and camp, like so many cattle; so much merchandise, only to find out that they have been sent on a fool's errand or on a job worse than shoveling brimstone in hell.

Alongside the regulation propaganda material for INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM, the "Worker" has a mission to perform, a work that is bound to redound to the IMMEDIATE MATERIAL benefit of the wage slaves in the northwest.

It is up to the "Worker" to expose the nefarious work of the employment sharks, those "White Slavers" of Spokane; to post the workers as to the conditions prevailing on the different jobs; to warn them to stay away from places where a strike is on; the "Worker" must also serve as a means of communication with the thousands of our members who are working in the country, and last but not least to AWAKEN the slaves into becoming MORE DESIROUS OF LIVING AND ENJOYING LIFE such as is even within the reach of a working man.

We have stated the cause for printing the "Worker" in this city and the work that is to be done. There is not the slightest shadow of doubt that the "Worker" has been a FACTOR in the past, made so by the almost superhuman EFFORTS on the part of the SPOKANE boys and the many rebels outside the city.

It will be so in the future, at least that is our intent. The membership here are digging down in their own pockets to pay the bills incurred during the last few months, the boys are working like beavers for the I. W. On mailing day a bunch of volunteers fold papers, carry them on their backs to the post office, while still others go out on the streets and sell the "Worker." All this is done for the purpose of saving a few dollars that the "Worker" may be able to appear and pay its bills. The members are willing to continue to hustle and look for no credit; plain satisfaction will be their reward.

The Industrial Worker wants and has a right to INSIST that your local do SOMETHING to words contributing to the support of the "Worker."

NONE OF THAT PERIODICAL BEGGING PROPOSITION FOR US. If the I. W. W. membership is so INDIFFERENT as to neglect to do its duty, appeals for financial aid are useless. It would only be bleeding the few loyal members for the benefit of no one in particular.

No it is not contributions that we want, all we ask of you is to read the "Worker" and endeavor to PLACE same into the hands of your Fellow Workers and get their subscriptions.

In the name of many thousands of unorganized workmen, help us to increase our circulation and FELLOW WORKER, READ THIS LETTER AT THE NEXT MEETING OF YOUR LOCAL. Let the membership decide upon the placing of as large a bundle order as possible. Induce individual members to go after subs.

If your local, as well as other locals of the I. W. W. come through with the goods, and we see no logical reason why they shouldn't, the "Worker" will never be compelled to raise that old cry, "unless you rustle x dollars by xth, the paper will have to suspend, etc."

NONE OF THAT FOR US. It will NEVER become necessary for the "Worker" to appeal for funds to pay the printer, etc., if the RIGHT thing is DONE by the MEMBERSHIP of the I. W. W.'s everywhere.

Trusting that your local will give this communication the attention it deserves, we remain yours for Industrial Freedom.

THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER.

A. F. OF L. IN FRISCO.

In San Francisco the workers seem to think they have interests in common with their masters. They are worrying about the Panama-Pacific exposition. Electrical Workers' union No. 6 is reported as having purchased \$5000 worth of exposition stock to be distributed among its members. The Building Trades Council also purchased \$5000 worth of the stock. The stock was purchased by McCarthy and other leaders and then put to a vote of the Trades Council. The flock of sheep ratified the action of their leaders. Think of the nerve of an official who will use \$5000 of the union's money on his own initiative and then think hard of the character of the men who will sanction his action. McCarthy knows he can peddle the unions of Frisco and he is cute enough to do it. This proves the need of education as well as organization. One without the other means failure.

WALKER C. SMITH.  
Denver, Colo.

Since the 2d of April, 1910, the tailors of Marseille are out on a strike. For over a month they have been striving for a settlement of their just demands, determined to fight to the bitter end, full well knowing that it means the life or death of their organization.

The capitalist press, true to their tactics, at first suppressed all the news pertaining to the strike. When finally it became known through syndicalist press, they started a crusade of lies and insinuations against the strikers, to furnish a pretext for arrest and persecution of the militant leaders (so-called), several of whom were arrested. The syndicalist paper, "Les emps Nouveaux" of April 30, has the following: "Marseille.—The workers of Marseille, who quit work in a body in sympathy with the strikers, have shown that they understand solidarity. It must be said, that the intervention of Cheron, under-secretary of state, did much toward spreading the movement amongst the seamen, and the declaration of the general strike. In fact, many of the unsuspecting workers had confidence in this shifty politician, whose odious attitude made them revolt. Now they are aware that a governor is always a governor, i. e. a defender of the capitalist." The prosecution of Rivelli and other militants, is altogether grotesque. Here is what the judge M. de Possel said in reply to the attorney of Rivelli: "There are no personal acts charged, that accused interfered with the right to work by threats, but we prosecute him because he was the provoker of those who uttered the threats, notably those pronounced at the departure of the Iberia steamship.

Charming, is it not, this fashion to prosecute him who is the provoker of those who uttered the threats? This is justice in all its beauty. L. A. Translator.

In France it is no longer the exception for soldiers and sailors to refuse to play the role of blacklegs. In the recent strike of the gas workers of Lorient some of the sailors from a man-of-war lying in the port who were ordered to the gas works refused to take the strikers' places. In Paris a strike had broken out among the street cleaners. Among the soldiers who were ordered to do their work five refused, and were of course condemned to heavy disciplinary punishments.

The strike of the maritime workers (Insérés Maritimes) of Marseilles has, notwithstanding the threat, promises, and presence of the Under-Secretary of the Navy, spread and developed into a general strike. Trams stopped running, shops closed, the sailors of several mail steamers ceased work, and when the Government ordered sailors from the fleet to replace them these declared they were already over-worked, and refused to help on the steamers. The latter fact has caused a great excitement, and is considered as another proof of the spreading of the anti-militarist spirit, not only in the ranks of the army, but now also of the navy.

The General Confederation of Labor continues its agitation against the Government's Old-Age pension scheme. This law, proposed by a socialist minister and accepted by Parliament, allows the worker one franc a day when he has reached the age of 65. But to obtain this blessing he must have paid 9 francs yearly for a period of 30 years. His employer and the state are equally responsible for paying the rest, but as both exist on his labor, after all it is only another way of making the working class pay, pay, pay. And note well, the worker who does not feel attracted by this insurance is not left the choice of keeping clear of this "benefit." His contribution to this scheme is compulsory. This law, modelled on the German Old-Age Pension system, has been called by Viviani, the socialist minister of labor, the "greatest social work of the republic."

Is it not astonishing that the Confederation of Labor has decided to continue its meetings, publications and demonstrations against this bitter piece of governmental mockery in dealing with the aged workers.

### THE BOYS IN PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Enclosed you will find a money order for \$4, for which you will please send Phoenix local No. 155, 29 copies of your Industrial Worker for eight weeks and by that time maybe we can double the order.

How are the shingle weavers on the coast getting along? Have they got wise to their master yet or are they still in the Pure and Simple unions? Hade the shingle weavers joined the Industrial Workers of the World at their last convention, they wouldn't have been laying around now, saying: "Please, Mr. Boss, when do you think you will start your mill?"

Will give you a write up, on Sunday about the Greenwood and Mother Load strike. Only two broke away and went scabbing out of 354 members. Hoping you will forward papers at once. Yours for industrial unionism.

BOB CLARK.  
Sec. Phoenix local No. 155.

### ATTENTION.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Open air meetings will be held as often as weather permits. Mass meetings every Sunday evening at 104 Wash. Ave. S. All slaves invited.

### TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Notify The Worker of any contemplated change of address. If you fail to receive your copy regularly let us know as once.



# PROCEEDINGS OF FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE I. W. W.

## FOURTH DAY'S SESSION.

Roll call of delegates showed the following absent: Joe Duddy, Jos. Schmidt T4, J. Cole, J. J. Eitor, E. G. Flynn and Vincent St. John.

On motion the reading of the minutes was postponed pending the arrival of the secretary.

## Communications and Resolutions.

Resolution No. 20—Asking the endorsement of the convention for the demands made by the packing house workers' union No. 144, Chicago, Ill. Referred to constitution committee.

Assistant Secretary Eitor arrived at 9:10.

Resolution No. 21—Re. members at large, by Eitor and St. John. Referred to constitution committee.

## Reports of Committees.

Grievance committee reported on resolutions No. 16, 16a and 16b re. the appeal of James Wilson from his expulsion from local No. 222.

The Grievance committee has gone carefully over the charges made by local No. 222, Spokane, Wash., against James Wilson and also over his own letters and are fully convinced that the charges are true. The committee recommends that the action of local No. 222 be sustained. On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

Ways and Means committee reported on resolutions as follows: "We recommend that the expense of printing a leaflet for the agricultural workers of the northwest be defrayed by the general organization. The subject matter of the leaflet to be furnished and approved by the locals of that district."

On motion the report was adopted.

On report of the general organizer: "We recommend that a general call be issued to form a national industrial union of metal and machinery workers; in which all of the tenets and methods of the I. W. W. be embodied. The national union so formed to take in all workers in the plants and mills until such time as the organization can arrange itself to conform to the conditions in the industry. Time and place of the convention to be left to the judgement of the G. E. B."

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

## Committee on Constitution.

Article 2, section 3, third paragraph—Strike out "and a quarterly financial report" in lines four and five and "through the general executive board" in line six.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

Amendments proposed by locals 1, 12, 18 and 173 that all organizers be required to be members of the local unions in whose jurisdiction they are at work. Committee recommended that the proposed change be not adopted. After discussion a roll call vote was taken, which resulted as follows: Yes 63, no 29.

Delegate Scurlock moved the following amendment to Art. 2, sec. 2: "No officer or organizer while employed by the organization shall receive any living expenses." Delegate Schiermeyer moved the following amendment to Scurlock's motion: "No general officer or employee working on a salary basis shall receive any allowance for living expenses." The vote taken on the amendment resulted as follows: Yes 5, no 6 lost.

Vote on Delegate Scurlock's amendment resulted: Yes 6, no 7. The committee's recommendation that no change be made was then adopted by a vote of: Yes 9, no 6.

On amendment proposals by locals in California to art. 4, sec. 1, that all conventions be abolished, the committee recommended that the change be not adopted. On vote the committee report was concurred in: Yes 12, no 2.

Amendment to art. 4 sec. 1 that the date of the convention be changed to the first day of May, the committee reported that no change be made.

Delegate Sautter moved that the date of the convention be changed to the first day of May. Roll call vote was taken with the following result: Yes—E. Koettgen 8½, O. J. Sautter 1, O. J. Sautter 1, O. J. Sautter 1, Peter Gombert 1, O. J. Sautter 1, Chas. Brown 4, Peter Gombert 1, Jos. Schmidt 8½, Andy Gallick 8½, Jos. Schmidt 1, O. J. Sautter 1, Peter Gombert 6, O. J. Sautter 1, Wm. Rice 1, Francis Miller 1—Total 50½. No—Chas. Scurlock 1, Chas. Scurlock 1, Chas. Scurlock 8, J. J. Eitor 1, Geo. Speed 1, Vincent St. John 1—Total 30½.

The committee recommended that sec. 3, art. 4 be stricken out. Vote resulted: Yes 14, no 3.

The committee reported against striking out sec. 4, art. 4. Vote resulted: Yes 10, no 4.

The committee recommended that sec. 5, art. 4 be stricken out. Roll call vote resulted as follows: Yes—O. J. Sautter 1, O. J. Sautter 4, O. J. Sautter 1, Peter Brown 2, O. J. Sautter 1, C. H. Axelson 3, Jos. Duddy 2, W. T. Nef 1, C. H. Axelson 1, W. T. Nef 1, O. J. Sautter 1, Peter Gombert 1, O. J. Sautter 1, O. J. Sautter 1, Francis Miller 1, Geo. Speed 1—Total 23. No—Wm. Yates 8½, E. Koettgen 8½, A. Schiermeyer 1, Peter Gombert 1, Chas. Scurlock 1, Chas. Brown 4, Jos. Schmidt 8½, Andy Gallick 8½, Jos. Schmidt 1, Chas. Scurlock 1, Chas. Scurlock 8, Peter Gombert 6, Wm. Rice 1, J. J. Eitor 1, W. E. Trautmann 1, Vincent St. John 1—Total 61.

The committee recommended that in sec. 6, art. 4 the following be added: "No delegates shall be entitled to more than ten votes." Resulted: Yes 2, no 13.

The committee brought in a majority and minority report on sec. 2, art. 4. The majority report was that the constitution remain as at present. The minority report was to insert 90 days in the place of 30 days.

The minority (vote) report was adopted by a vote of: Yes 10, no 6.

The committee recommended that the last two words of sec. 13, art. 4 be stricken out and

the word "organizations" be added in place of "locals." Vote resulted: Yes 4, no 11.

Proposed change by locals 1, 12, 18, 63, 92, 93, 137 and 141 to art. 6, sec. 2 that the tax to the general office be reduced to 5c per member per month. Committee recommended that the tax remain as it is; 15c per member.

Roll call resulted as follows: Yes—Wm. Yates 8½, E. Koettgen 8½, Pete Brown 2, O. J. Sautter 3, C. H. Axelson 3, A. L. Schiermeyer 1, Peter Gombert 2, Chas. Scurlock 1, Chas. Brown 4, Jos. Schmidt 8½, Andy Gallick 8½, Jos. Schmidt 1, Chas. Scurlock 1, Wm. Rice 1, J. J. Eitor 1, Geo. Speed 1, Wm. E. Trautmann 1, Vincent St. John 1—Total 54. No—O. J. Sautter 1, O. J. Sautter 4, O. J. Sautter 1, O. J. Sautter 1, Duddy 2, Nef 1, Axelson 1, Nef 1, Sautter 1, Gombert 1, Sautter 1, Scurlock 8, Gombert 6, Sautter 1—Total 30. Delegate Pete Brown asked to be recorded as voting YES because instructed to do so.

On motion the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock.

## Afternoon Session.

Called to order by Chairman Yates at 2 o'clock. Roll call. Minutes read and corrected by Duddy. Minutes adopted as read.

## Communications and Resolutions.

Resolution No. 22—From General Secretary St. John, asking that a special auditing committee be elected on account of the bills of the general officers and to audit the Spokane Free Speech fund. Delegates Schiermeyer, Nef and Gombert were elected on that committee.

Resolution No. 23—From W. T. Nef re. credentials of national organizers. Referred to organization committee.

Resolution No. 24—From local No. 92 reaffirming the election of delegate Duddy.

Resolution No. 25—From local No. 141 reaffirming the election of delegate Nef.

Resolution No. 26—Letters and reports signed by G. E. B. members. Whitehead and others read. On motion the letters were accepted.

The minutes of the G. E. B. sessions since the last convention were read.

Delegate Miller explained the way the vote was taken in locals No. 20 and 425. Delegate Yates explained how the local No. 157 voted. On motion the explanations were accepted.

## Reports of Committees.

Ways and Means committee reported as follows: "We, the committee on Ways and Means and Organization, submit the following report: We recommend that the call to form a national industrial union of lumber workers be held in abeyance until such time as there are 2000 paid up members in that industry, organized in the I. W. W. We also recommend the adoption of the following suggestions from the general organizer's report: In the matter of demands for the immediate improvement of the conditions of the workers, to give them the starting object—to concentrate their fighting force or there can be no rule adopted. But as the control of shop conditions is the essential desideratum, a certain demand for the control of the right of employers to engage workers at conditions over which the workers have no say. One of the principal points in all contests of labor should be the enforcement of a demand for the elimination of all outrages in the employment office system, immaterial whether they are in the hands of employment sharks of saloon keepers, backed by the brewery interests.

All means at the command of the organization should be utilized to expose here and abroad the miserable conditions of the workers in the Textile industry and the industries controlled by the big trusts and corporations. Nor should the functionaries of the organization fail to use all channels that may be at their disposal to show the connection of the millionaire brewery interests with the corporations, to hold the workers in abject slavery, the institutions which could not exist if the combination of the capital ecclesiastical and run institutions wouldn't work to such perfection.

All breweries responsible for the existence of saloons in which the bargain for human flesh is carried on, should be made known and also the reasons why the workers should attack these institutions, as long as they are used to promote the degeneration of members of the working class.

In the matter of making the conditions of the millions known to the workers of the country whence came from, would suggest that the central organizations Austria Hungarian crown lands and of Roumania, Bulgaria, Serbia and Italy be communicated with and suggestions be made for the distribution of leaflets where emigrants leave their native land."

(Signed) Chas. Scurlock, Chairman; Pete Brown, secretary; Wm. Rice.

Delegate Nef asked whether the G. E. B. members intended to render any report. Eitor said he would have his report in tomorrow. A motion was made and carried that G. E. B. members render a report before the adjournment of the convention.

The Spokane free speech fight was taken up and discussed by the delegates. Fellow Worker J. J. Stark was called and gave his version of the matter. On motion the discussion closed for the present.

Future action to come up in regular form as a resolution in writing.

On motion the convention adjourned until 9 a. m. Thursday.

Fellow Worker P. E. Rexford lost his membership card on his way down to New Mexico. Any person finding it please return to undersigned.

ALBERT RICKERT,

Lock Box 341, Holtville, Cal.

Business meetings of Locals 434, 222, 223 and 132 are held on the last Wednesday of each month. Joint meeting of all Locals every Monday evening at 7:30 p. m.

## A LETTER FROM LOS ANGELES

Editor Industrial Worker: Will let you know that there has been a motion made and carried, that the joint secretary be instructed to have the following article printed in the Industrial Worker.

## SUPPOS'N. SUPPOS'N.

Suppos'n the I. W. W. had not won out and had not established Industrial Democracy. Some shirkers, grafters, labor fakirs and sky pilots would be filling these jobs.

And Suppos'n Albert Moses Stirlock has won an executive job of some kind, say general secretary-treasurer or general organizer or editor or manager of the official organ of the I. W. W.?

And suppos'n Albert is a good man for the job and delivers the goods, keeps things straight and gets results for his own pocket-book.

And suppos'n the rest of that bunch of grafters and labor fakirs are also on their jobs alright, alright, alright?

And suppos'n we could throw them out after they had betrayed the rank and file for two years just because a bunch of tin-gods, labor fakirs and the editor of the official organ were pulling the wool over their eyes, by ridiculing the resolutions that were drawn up to be brought before the Convention, just because we, we-er-er, well, we, the rank and file, are supposed to look up to some men who imagine they are it, and can be led and voted like a bunch of sheep, for no one else beside this bunch that are entrenched can fill those positions?

And suppos'n we allow these officers to be at the head of the I. W. W. simply by changing their positions. Say Albert Moses Stirlock would hold the position two years as editor of the official organ, then two years as general organizer and then two years as secretary-treasurer, while the other officials would be holding their position on the same line, by trying to choke it down the rank and file's throat, that we change around every so often; will that build up a superior industrial system, EH? Or will it do the reverse? These are questions we, the members of the local unions of Los Angeles, California, ask you to answer, Mr. Commenter.

And suppos'n that these I. W. W. officers would do more in trying to organize the wage slave, instead of flirting with a fake political party, like the S. P.?

And suppos'n we rely on the initiative and referendum until we find we can't oust these fakirs for the simple reason that the rank and file are being misled by a bunch of organizers, as the case seems to have been in the following local unions where a straight vote was cast. The local unions to whom we refer are local unions No. 20, No. 157 and No. 425.

And suppos'n we treat men fair who have worked hard and made sacrifices for the organization "ala" A. F. of L., Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison?

And suppos'n we pay them what we owe them, kick 'em out and let them know that the working class does not need any leaders or tin-gods, for them to enunciate themselves?

And suppos'n that the per capita tax was reduced from 15 cents to 5 cents, it would be unreasonable, eh?

And suppos'n that the reduction of the per capita would give local unions a chance to place an organizer in their own locality, instead of having paid organizers in the field who are doing absolutely nothing but drawing \$3 per day and lining the slaves up to the bar and telling them that I AM THE GENERAL ORGANIZER OF THE I. W. W.?

And suppos'n that the resolutions were defeated, in regards to that no general officer of the I. W. W. having served two (2) terms shall serve another; his second term being his final?

And suppos'n that the rank and file would take the laws which they asked to have passed into their own hands by refusing to pay per capita tax to a bunch that wishes to live off the rank and file, by sucking their very life's blood. And suppos'n that bunch would have to step down and out or would they be kicked out?

Would that not be a good move on the part of the wage slaves, to build up a true economic revolutionary organization of the working class?

These are the questions that the local unions of Los Angeles would like to have you answer, Mr. Commenter.

Hoping that you will publish the same in the next week's issue, I remain yours for Industrial Freedom.

FRED BERG,

Joint secretary of Los Angeles, Cal.

One has very long arms, when he has those of a nentire people.—Xenophon.

## EMMA GOLDMAN

Will Speak at Academy Hall, 330 Main Avenue.

Subjects—Sunday, May 29, 3 p. m., "Francisco Ferrer and the Modern School"; Sunday, May 29, 8 p. m., "The General Strike"; Monday, May 30, 8 p. m., "Crime and Criminals"; Wednesday, June 1, 8 p. m., "Marriage and Love."

DR. BEN L. REITMAN, Chairman.  
Admission, 15c and 25c.

## Seattle Advertisements

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### WORKINGMEN OF SEATTLE, ATTENTION! HEADQUARTERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

A new headquarters has been secured by Locals No. 178 and No. 382 of Seattle, Wash., located at 211 Occidental Avenue. The entire second floor, 44x110, is occupied by the locals. The hall is well lighted, having windows in the front and rear as well as three large skylights. Preparations are being made to fix up this location so as to make it a comfortable place for workingmen to assemble. Lectures will be held whenever speakers are available. Free reading room open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Entrance in the rear.

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The Song Book contains, amongst other songs written to the tune of popular airs, "The Red Flag," "The Marseillaise of the 20th Century" (tune, "Maryland.") Fellow Worker Richard Brazier, the gifted prowling-terrier author of Spokane, was sentenced during the Free Speech Fight to serve five months in the county jail for writing these songs. In addition he was told that steps will be taken for his deportation to "Merry England." This is a guaranty that the songs are hitting the bullseye. See for yourself.

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# NEWS FROM THE MAN ON THE JOB

## LOS ANGELES. (The City of Angels?)

There is a place in Southern California where the capitalist class is using all means and methods to keep the wage slaves in submission. It is a "little hole in the wall" called Los Angeles, better known to the parasites as "The City of the Angels." It may be the city of the angels, but up to date not one could be found with wings, or with wings sprouting. Here can be found the parasite in all his riding on the backs of the slaves. This "hole in the wall" boasts of 350,000 inhabitants. "Quite a bunch of angels, eh? But upon close investigation I have found that in that 350,000 there are 5,000 real estate sharks, 700 loan sharks, 600 watchdogs of capitalism, 20,000 retired bloodsucking vampires, 40,000 Jesus screamers, quack doctors, fake mining companies, get-rich-quick associations, clairvoyants galore and Pinkerton spies too numerous to mention.

The following organizations are doing business here to keep the slaves in submission: The Citizens' Alliance, Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, Chamber of Commerce, Starvation Army, Volunteers of Capitalism, Knights of Ignorance and Superstition. At the head of this conglomeration of fakirs is one R. D. Finliss. This freak is wild with "graft union" thoughts and actions. The whole bunch of these fakirs are for that matter. Finliss knows his masters and his masters know him. Finliss boasts of being a rough rider in the Spanish-American slaughter, killing fool wage slaves for the tobacco and sugar trusts. Every day Finliss can be seen casting his blinkers on the castle at First and Broadway, the Los Angeles Times, better known as "The Reptile," a capitalist sheet which has fought the working class since the day its editor hid behind a dead mule in the Philippines to escape the rifle diet, while the ignorant, patriotic American Sizzlerbills were attempting to become heroes in the eyes of their masters. This brave monster, the editor (?) of The Reptile, is known as one of the most notorious labor haters in America. Just as honest as Gompers, Mitchell, Morrison, and the honorable "mare" of San Francisco, McVarty & Co., for all of these stand for the same thing. With their chain gang, red light district, gambling dens, saloons and slave markets they are trying to make the world believe that this is the Angel City. Think of such a conglomeration in the name of civilization.

WILLIAM R. SAUTTER.

(Perhaps the angels are Fallen Angels.—Ed.)

## BAD FOR THE BOSS.

Missoula, Mont., May 21.—Mr. F. R. Schiele, Fellow Worker: Just a few lines regarding a place where I worked last.

Fellow Worker Hawkins and myself have been working on a steam shovel for the Milwaukee railroad at East Portal, Mont., and I was getting \$3.30 a day as straw boss.

The boss that we got for \$5.25 a week was something fierce, so I tried to get the whole gang to go on strike. I succeeded on Thursday morning in getting the bunch out on strike for better grub. I talked with the A. F. of L. men, the engineer, fireman and crane man and they told me that if I could get the rest of the gang out they would go with us and the result was that on Thursday morning, every man in camp stayed in and refused to go to work before we got better grub. We sent the boss to the company's office to tell them of the strike. The engineer of the C. M. & St. P., Mr. Horrick, told the boss to promise us better grub if we would go to work but he said that as soon as he could get another gang he would let us go. Well, the boss came down and told us to go to work and we would get better grub right away, but when he told me that the engineer of the company had said, I told the boys that we had better leave the job and not let the company get the chance to fire us, so we all left—all, from the good A. F. of L. men down to the muckers, dink skinkers, brakemen and all but the bull cook and the boss left with us. When the engineer of the company saw my I. W. W. button, he said, "I thought it was one of those damned agitators that started the trouble," and I kindly told him that the agitators are all over and are working overtime every day for better conditions and that we will get them in spite of him and his like. I am glad to see that the slaves are awakening anyhow. Yours for Industrial freedom.

CARL C. BERG.

Member of Local No. 40, Missoula, Mont.

## WORKERS IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Editor of Industrial Worker—Fellow Workers: The icemen of Minneapolis asked the ice companies for a \$15 per month raise. The companies offered them \$5 and charge those that took ice \$3 per month.

To make it better, the A. F. of L. advised them to accept the companies' offer. Up to the present, the men have refused to accept the offer and threaten to walk out on May 10, if the companies don't come across.

Between the A. F. of L., the company suckers and the ice companies the situation looks bad.

But nevertheless experience is a great, but costly teacher. "DiedrelelPlyrt" (not quite dead) through the experience of others must take their medicine. Then they might listen to those I. W. W. agitators.

They will learn that the only way to win is to strike in a bunch and then present their demands. Yours for Industrial freedom.

JOHN EDWARDS.

104 Wash. st., Minneapolis, Minn.

Watch the yellow label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires.

## A WORD FROM KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., May 9, 1910.—Mr. F. R. Schiele: Fellow Worker—Well, old boy, I just got in from San Diego, Cal. I find the movement dying out on account of the live, progressive bunch going west for the Free Speech Fight at Spokane. Now for Christ's sake tell these guys to come back into the industrial centers this summer and try and do something to help out. We, of the west, have done all we possibly could do for one winter. It is time that some of us who have developed so we can hold down the soap box to remember that the industrial centers is the place for us to be for the summer. Come and help for these big stakes and let the camp work go to hell. There is enough scissor-bills in that country to do it; what we need is propaganda work here in the east. Let us make this summer go down in history as the greatest of all.

You know we have got to beg or take what we eat for a few short years, so you might just as well come back and do it here as there and this country is the place where the industrial centers are. Here is the timber for the one big union! Yours for the emancipation of the wage slave.

BENSON JAYNES.

## BIG NEW MILL WILL START.

Up Logs.

Nibley-Mimnaugh Plant at Wallowa Will Chew Wallowa, Ore., May 14.—The first trainload of logs for the big Nibley-Mimnaugh Lumber company's mill arrived today, upon completion of the logging railroad. A large number of logs are banked out, ready to be delivered. The mill is ready.

The mill has a capacity of 50,000 feet per day and is the largest of ten mills which will market a total of 30,000,000 feet of lumber here annually.

(Let us hear from the slaves in this locality.—Ed.)

## NEWS FROM NEWPORT.

Fellow Worker C. E. Payne of Spokane, 434, reports from Idaho, just across the line from Newport, Wash., where he is working for the Fidelity Lumber Co. Work is in a sawmill, planing mill, building sheds and in the woods. Most of the employees are boarding in Newport though the company maintains a boarding house charging \$5 per week. Wages are from \$2.25 up. Pay the 15th of every month. Grub fair. Poll tax of \$6. No employment shark. I. W. W. men can work on this job. Sleep in bunk houses, no blankets.

## FROM M'KENNA, WASH.

Salsick Lumber Co.

Wages \$2.00 per day on the 10th of the month. Grub on the bum. Sleep at hotel or bunk house. Hospital fee and poll tax got to be paid. Ship from employment shark.

G. HENRY DELL.

## STRIKE ON—STAY AWAY.

Sawmill workers are on strike at Slade's mill, Aberdeen, and is expected to spread to all mills on Grays Harbor. They are striking for 25 cents a day raise. Keep away from Grays Harbor until the strike is settled.

W. A. THORN, Sec. Pro Tem,  
Aberdeen, Wash.

## FROM LIND, WASH.

Bryan & Longreen, contractors. Wheeler outfit. Wages, \$2.50 per day. Board good. I. W. W. members can get work here. Boss is a slave driver.

H. MARSDEN,  
Member Local No. 92, Portland, Ore.

## DIRECT ACTION NEEDED.

Baker City, Ore., May 13, 1910.

Editor Industrial Worker: There are about eight months' work paying streets here, and we work ten or eleven hours a day. We only get \$2.50 a day. You know that it is never less than \$3 or \$3.50 a day for eight hours. There are about 200 men on the job. If a union could be started here we could make them pay \$3 or \$3.50 for eight hours' work. All we hope to do is to all quit work together and in 24 hours we could get what we want. It is very hard work. You know I have to keep very still or I would lose my job. There is the best chance to make them come to time that I ever saw if everybody would stop work together.

F. R. S.

## MINNEAPOLIS IS WAKING UP.

We are holding rousing meetings on the streets and in the hall every night. The Starvation Army is trying to buck us on the street but in trying to do so they are giving us some free advertising, as we block the street with our crowd every time they try to interrupt us. We have three or four good agitators and fifteen or twenty singers on the street every night, and we are taking in twenty members a week. We started this week with eight men the first day. We are also selling \$50 a month of literature. We expect to have to get a bigger hall soon. Yours for Industrial Freedom.

A. F. TURNER,

Local No. 64, 104 Washington St. So.,  
Minneapolis, Minn.

P. S.—We expect to start two more locals here soon, a Public Service and a Polish Local.

## FOREIGNERS SLAUGHTERED IN STEEL MILLS.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Between 300 and 500 Hungarians and Austrians are killed monthly in the steel mills and factories of Ohio, and more than 1000 are maimed for life in the same length of time, according to a statement issued by Ernest Ludwig, Austro-Hungarian Consul, with headquarters in Cleveland.

## F. H. LITTLE—NOTICE.

F. H. Little is requested to communicate with the secretary of local No. 40, Missoula, Mont., giving the circumstances pertaining to supplies advanced to him when he went to Kalispell as organizer for local No. 421.

FRANK REED, Sec.

# CONDITIONS IN FROZEN ALASKA

Cordova, Alaska, May 14, 1910.

Editor Industrial Worker: There is nothing doing on Copper railway at present, and there'll be nothing doing for four or five weeks. There are 700 men idle at Tikel, mile 101, end of the line, and they will remain idle until navigation opens about June 15th.

Among the station men only those who managed to get their supplies over ice and snow are now working; even they are hampered by running short of powder, provisions; or something else which they really need, and are compelled to abandon their work for the time being and swell the big idle camp at mile 101. This town is full of men waiting for the break up on the Copper river.

A few men are working at Miles Glacier, mostly structural iron workers. The wages are the same as last year—30 cents an hour, 11 hours per day; hospital, \$1.50 per month. Accommodations are as bad as ever on M. J. Heney's part of the line. The Katalla Company has somewhat improved on accommodations and pays 5c per hour more than Heney. It would be well for those desiring to come up here to call at the Katalla Company's office, Lowman building, First avenue, Seattle. This will save you the employment sharks' fees. Do not get it into your head that you have secured and clinched a certain job by paying the employment agency agent his fees. On the contrary, the company does not recognize the employment office tickets, but will put you to work on any kind of job they see fit, and you have nothing to say about it.

You can apply at the company's office and get the job as quick without paying for it.

JAMES PIERSON,

Member Loggers' Union No. 432, I. W. W.

## THIS LOOKS LIKE BUSINESS.

Editor Industrial Worker: I wish to inform you for publication in The Industrial Worker that Transportation Workers' Local 246 has opened new headquarters at 536 Delay street, near Russell. The new hall was made necessary by the fact that the railroad shop men and train service men all work out at Albina, North Portland. For our good and welfare we are going to agitate in the shops with the men on the job. All transportation workers are cordially invited to visit our free library and attend our illustrated lectures. On your arrival in Portland, look us up. All welcome.

THOMAS MITCHELL,

Secretary Pro Tem, Local 246.

## THEY FELL FROM GRACE.

San Francisco, May 18.—Editor Industrial Worker, Seattle, Wash., Fellow Worker: In compliance with a motion adopted by local No. 173 I. W. W., I herewith send you a description and actions of William Gamble and Ed Watkins as a warning to other locals. Ed Watkins while financial secretary of local No. 173, I. W. W., in December, 1909 falsified the books of the fin. sec. treasurer and defrauded from said local the sum of \$12.97 (twelve dollars and ninety-seven cents). William Gamble influenced said Ed Watkins to do such an act of treachery toward this local. Ed Watkins description: height, five feet nine inches; color or hair, light; complexion, fair; rather blue eyes, and heavy nose; slim built; fairly dressed with high collar, presenting the general appearance of a flunky with a slow undecided manner of speaking and pronounced English accent. William Gamble: height, five feet six inches; complexion, light; hair, blond; eyes, blue; full face, rather heavy set and good looking; dressed fairly well with a derby hat. Speaks quickly and somewhat English accent. I remain your for the I. W. W.

J. LERON.

Fin. sec. No. 173.

Los Angeles, May 13, 1910. Just to let you know one of the tactics that the locals of Los Angeles use and which I think should be taken up by all the rest of the locals throughout the country. Fellow Worker Edward Watkins while Financial Secretary of Local Union No. 173, was so low and cheap as to try to run off with the small sum of \$12.97. We, the members of the Local Unions of Los Angeles, decided to be on that sneaking, low-down, inlateral thie's trail and follow him up and see that he does not get another chance to steal a little bit of money somewhere else. And so, when we saw him go to work at one of the cigar stands, in Los Angeles, right away a few of us went over to the boss and gave him Watkins' record and the boss in return for the information, turned around and said to Watkins, "You can consider yourself fired." Now I believe if the Fellow Workers all over the country would use such tactics as these as soon as they find out, or hear of like cases and right away be on his trail, and follow him up and do all you can to make him feel as though he was only two feet high and by doing that you will get them so disgusted that they will never try to run off with any more of the organization's money. Hoping you will publish this item in the Industrial Worker, I remain, yours for Industrial Freedom.

FRED BERG.

Joint Secy. of Los Angeles, Cal.

## PAMPHLETS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

"Why Strikes Are Lost, by W. E. Trautmann, in Lithuanian. Price, 10 cents a copy; 25 per cent off on orders of 100 or more.

In Italian—"Report of the I. W. W. to Paris International Congress. Same price as above. Address Vincent St. John, 518 Cambridge building, Chicago, Ill.

Will C. P. Jensen and Gunner Helberg send their address to Frank Reed, Box 745, Missoula, Montana.

## MORE NEWS OF YAMKILL.

Portland, Ore., May 17, 1910.—Fellow Workers: A few words about the Yamkill strike, and conditions in general in that locality.

Fellow Worker J. Jackson has already given Industrial Worker readers a clear and forcible account of the strike, and I write this only to supplement what he told you. The strike is suspended for the present, but not permanently called off.

The boss would not re-instate our fellow fellow worker, whom he fired, and neither would he raise the wages, both of which we demanded. We prevented his getting men and otherwise made it so hot for him that he was dazed and astounded. We hit his pocket book so hard that he wondered if it could possibly be true, or was it a pipe dream? But when he would go out and view his orchard, the idea of a pipe dream would instantly fade away, and then he would tear his hair and sweat blood.

He is a devout lover of Jesus, too, but it seems that his Saviour wasn't sufficiently interested to come to his rescue. He, finally, through our benevolent instrumentality, succeeded in hiring two men (scabs, he thought.) But they turned out to be two of those despised and undesirable I. W. W. revolutionists. They put him to an awful cost and did him damage instead of good. They destroyed his precious trees and then rose up and left.

This was too much for his pious, bourgeois spirit. He threw up his hands and swore a violent swear, Jesus or no Jesus, and declared himself a ruined man. He lost his trees and gave it up as a lost case. He rides 39 miles to attend church two days out of every week. So, perhaps he took the matter to Jesus. He may appeal to the comet, too, if he likes, but neither will undo the splendid victory we won.

But we are not satisfied. We never are, till we get the whole lump. It is just too awful, the way those wicked I. W. W. men carry on. They are so greedy that they want the whole earth, just merely because they are entitled to it.

Well, to resume, all the bosses around Yamkill declared a lockout against strikers, in sympathy with P. Moore, the Pious (our former boss.) Then we planned a general strike, and endeavored to put revolutionists on every job, for that purpose. But there happened to be a little, nasty, ape-headed, boot-licking traitor in our midst, who made public our plans, and so we couldn't place a man on any job.

But there were some native citizens in the strike who have families, and who are loyal to their class and who acted no less a part than that of heroes. They had no union cards but are fearless revolutionists to the core, and they will hold I. W. W. cards in the future, or I am much mistaken. But they and their families are dependant on wages to live. The monkey-minded, hasyseed employers not only refused them work, but they and the parrot-mouthed lantern-jawed slave-hoodlums persecuted them in every way possible, so as to drive them out of town and all because they dared to stand up like men and fight for their class. One of them, Fellow Worker Allen, has three daughters who are as loyal to their class as can be found in this day of slavery. They nobly and bravely helped us fight it to the finish.

Then these human lice, the purse-proud bosses, and their lickspittles, induced the school boys to taunt, slur and insult these true hearted girls at every chance. We couldn't trace it home to any certain individuals, so as to give them a dose of direct action, but that shows how the master class will stoop. And yet, they want us poor slaves to respect and reverence such hellish vermin and look to them as our superiors. O, hold my head, it makes me sick!

But we, with the most praiseworthy assistance of locals in Portland, Spokane and Seattle, have enabled them to move out of that hell-hole, which is no fit place for such decent people.

But, although we humbled one bewhiskered boss, the rest are arrogant and boastful. We, who were there, will never die satisfied till we humble THEM ALL. We will bide our time and in their busy season steal upon them like a nightmare and let them awake to find that a Vesuvius is exploding under their feet. One boss there hires women to work for him at one dollar per day, no board included. We must take him under our protecting wing. Another and his friend were going to club us strikers and even shoot us down like dogs. We must put the fear of the revolution in their hickory-nut hearts. Many others made various threats with a similar cowardice of performance, for we continued to make ourselves conspicuous as a bull on your nose. And they all were as hostile to organized labor as a cobra is to poison. We'll not forget them. But those vile serpents who presumed to throw insults and slurs at some of the fairest and noblest daughters of this land, because of the strike, we—well, words fail me! It is the last straw. They must be made to pray for the mountains to fall on them to hide them from the face of the glorious revolution.

No, Willie, dear, no use to argue with the peerless rubes of Yamkill. Argument is intended for proprietors and users of brains. We must shake them up with fear, and make them respect the power of organized labor.

May the good work go on everywhere until the entire earth is revolutionized and till every labor skinner and royal stiff has put on overalls or skidded to his royal mansion in the skies. Yours till the finish,

M. B. BUTLER.

## I. W. W. LOCALS, ATTENTION!

The Industrial Worker requests that each local of the I. W. W. or of any organization, elect a correspondent for this paper. We want to give the best news service possible to the Workers, and we need your help in getting the news from each locality. Give us the news of any labor troubles or items that interest the worker and we will put it into shape. Get busy, Workers! We need your help.

## Spokane Advertisements

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SPOKANE, WASH.

Will Fellow Worker Duggan, who was in the Free Speech Fight, communicate with the editor and with G. E. Tompkins, Box 72, Chico, California.